

Anderson Intelligencer.

Ramie.

A new plant has been added to the resources of our tropical and semi-tropical region—a new textile, which will furnish the world with clothing and the means of knowledge. We have seen long skeins of a cotton like fabric in whiteness, softness, and firmness, but much stronger, which is now produced at the rate of five crops per year, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated for five years by a Belgian naturalist and botanist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupations in a soil and climate which favor them.

This plant, called the Ramie, is a native of Java; was introduced thence into the Jardanes Plantes, at Paris, by some French savan in 1844; was regarded then as simply exhibiting the wonderful advantages of the tropics, being too delicate for open air culture in cold climates. But having been planted and tried in warmer climates than that of France, yet not so equatorial as that of Java, it has been found to do as well in them.

It is due to M. Bento Raelz, formerly of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium, now of Santocomaprun, San Andres Justa, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, that we can now pronounce it a naturalized plant of this continent, and to his present visit to this city will speedily owe its introduction into the field culture of the Gulf States, to which it will permanently pertain.

The ramie (its Japanese name) is a plant like hemp, contains in its stalk the fibre for which it is raised, and which is grown like sugar cane, from being planted in lengths or from its stubble; with the advantage over the stubble of the cane, that each succeeding year it grows better, and that in Cuba and Lower Mexico will furnish five, and here at least three cuttings in the year.

By a new process and some simple machinery invented by M. Raelz, the lint can be prepared from the ground, in twenty-four hours. We know that months of labor and the entire discoloring of the fibre follows the treatment by the ordinary process of flax and hemp, while the ramie comes out white, clean, pure, and unharmed.

Eight hundred pounds of lint to the acre is to be expected from each cutting of full growth, in fair land. The culture is similar to that of cane; but as the plant once set, is hard to eradicate, grows vigorously, and defies the influence of grass or rival plants, cultivation is only needed to promote its growth. When ripe it should be cut, but neglected to do this causes no special damage, so that it may wait days or weeks the will of the free republicans of Mexico and the Union. The fibre is long, fine and strong; the plant easy to raise, and handy in the southern latitudes, and its preparation for market is simple and cheap in cost.

Under these circumstances we may safely pronounce that the ramie will at an early day take a high rank among our staples.—N. O. Picayune.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.—The Right Reverend Bishop John Henry Hopkins, of Vermont, died on the 9th inst. after a brief illness, at the age of 76 years. Bishop Hopkins was senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

He was born in Dublin in 1792, but came to this country with his parents when only eight years old. He pursued a course of study and intended to fit himself for the law, but was diverted therefrom, at the time and engaged in business. The enterprise not proving successful, he returned to his original design and took up the study of the law, and was in due time admitted to the bar. In 1823 he left the law for the Gospel, and was ordained May, 1824, and became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa.

In 1831 he became assistant minister in the Trinity Church, Boston, Mass. In 1832 he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, and was consecrated by Bishop White.

Last year he attended the Pan-Anglican Convention, at London, and was appointed to deliver an address during the session of that body.

Bishop Hopkins has written several volumes and pamphlets, many of which have been in the interest of his own Church, and on political and State objects. He was a Democrat, and prepossessed with pro-slavery sentiments, which necessarily made him conspicuous before the public during the late national difficulties.

Being a man of strong feelings, he was inclined to assume salient positions on the great questions of the day, and to unobscure himself with entire frankness.

By the death of Bishop Hopkins, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, becomes the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

As OUR MOTHERS DO.—We were considerably amused the other evening, at three little girls playing among the sage brush in a back yard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distant from each other—neighbors as it were. One of them says to the third little girl: "There, now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me; and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and don't speak to each other, just as our mothers do, you know. O, that'll be such fun."

A good thing is told of a chap who was arrested in Farmville, Virginia, just after the close of the war, charged with assault and battery. When arraigned the prisoner said: "Gentlemen, you ought to deal easy with me. He called me a d-n rogue, and I didn't touch him, he called he called me a d-n rascal, and I didn't touch him, but then he called me a d-n yankee, and gentlemen I couldn't stand that!"

"Three things," said the Rev. Dr. Henry, "appeared to have been injured by the Fall; the song of birds, the beauty of flowers, and the smile of infancy, for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and to point us to that which we shall regain."

SOMETHING ABOUT STANTON.—"Mack" writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial: "One of Stanton's last suggestions in the cabinet, he said, was to increase the regular army to its maximum, which would put it at nearly a hundred thousand men; also to have an order issued making desertion punishable by death. Stanton came in one day with a proposition embracing these two points, reduced to writing. The President expressed his astonishment, and inquired if Gen. Grant approved such a thing. Stanton replied in the affirmative. Well," said the President, "I am opposed to each of the propositions, and especially to both of them." Stanton went on to say the army was deserting in platoons, and nothing but a rigorous enforcement of the death penalty would stop it. The President said he never heard of such a thing as shooting for desertion in time of peace. Stanton replied that there was a law on the statute books now authorizing it, but he couldn't find it."

The President said the country would be unable to bear the expense of the army filled to the maximum. It would be a hundred millions a year; but Stanton insisted that it ought to be done. When General Grant came into the cabinet the President asked him if he had approved of Stanton's propositions, and he replied that he had not, that he hadn't seen them and knew nothing of them. "I could never approve of a thing like that," said Mr. Johnson, "to bankrupt the North in order to raise a big army to overrun the South. There's too much of an army now, and it's too expensive already."

It will be observed, from the above, that the American cannot had a back-action idea in view, which was to recruit the army up to the maximum first, and then shoot it down to the minimum. The original Carnot never equalled that in brilliancy of conception.

HOW GALLANT MEN MEET.—The correspondent in this city who furnishes the New York Tribune with such a purely fictitious picture of the social interchanges of General Hancock with our citizens, and especially with prominent ex-rebels, will doubtless find a new subject for his pen in an incident which occurred during the holidays. We ask no thanks for supplying this very voracious writer with the facts of this incident. They are as follows:

A few days ago General James Longstreet called at the residence of General Hancock and sent in his card. General Hancock was then engaged with some friends, ladies and gentlemen. He immediately left them to receive his old army friend, more recently his foe, but now again his friend, and after a warm greeting insisted upon conducting General Longstreet into the parlor, and introducing him to the company there assembled. The style of the introduction was so peculiar that we reproduce it for the special benefit of the malignant Radicals, as a full justification for their suspicions of General Hancock's loyalty:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said General Hancock, "allow me to introduce to you a gallant gentleman, to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful limp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing in the same combat."

We must add that, although the company was composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen whose sympathies were on the Union side in the late war, the incident excited a profound and most pleasurable sensation, and the two distinguished soldiers were regarded with increased admiration and respect.—N. O. Times.

GRANT AND THE TEST OATH.—Phil Sheridan, the great barn-burner of the late war, in a recent conversation with some friends at his home in Ohio, is reported in the Ohio State Journal to have said, in reply to the question why he had stated last fall that Grant was more of a Radical than himself: "When I first took command of the Fifth District, General Grant sent me an order to allow no man to sit on a jury who could not take the 'iron clad oath.' I mildly remonstrated against this, and wrote to the General requesting a modification of the order, so that all who might vote, might also sit upon a jury."

It will be seen from this statement that the great smoker and horse-talker is not so reticent as some simple people have been led to believe. Whenever it has been deemed advisable to turn the screws of oppression a little tighter upon the Southern people, he has been at no loss for words to direct his subordinates how it should be done. It is only when he desired to say something in behalf of civil liberty and the preservation of the Constitution, that his modesty has overcome him as to prevent his giving utterance to his thoughts. The horse-talk dodge can deceive the public no longer.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial takes the liberty of reminding the Republicans that "there is a tide in the affairs of parties which, taken at the flood, leads to the devil," and he adds the expression of his own opinion that, while they have frequently drifted toward it, they have never "squarely struck" that tide at its flood till now. This sentiment the New York Times thinks would not be of any great importance if it were simply that of an isolated correspondent; but there is good reason for the belief that a very large proportion of the people are thinking the same thing—and this fact may make it formidable.

MR. DAVIS.—The Vicksburg Times says: Long absent, but warmly loved, as well in the day of his power as when a shackled prisoner in Fortress Monroe, the hearts of our whole people yearn towards President Davis with utterable affection. For what he tried to do—for what he has borne and suffered in the cause of the people he will always be honored and remembered. We cannot greet him, as in other days, with public manifestations of respect and gratitude, but when Jefferson Davis again stands amongst his old friends, though their voices may be mute, their hearts will throb with a wild tumultuous joy.

When an acquaintance says, "How are you?" and pushes by you without waiting for a reply, I wouldn't if I was in your place, follow him more than a mile he told him I was well.

SOUTHERN LADIES.—The following worthy tribute to the admirable conduct of our impoverished Southern ladies was elicited from the Vicksburg Times, in the course of an article commenting on the disgraceful exhibition made recently by Mrs. Lincoln:

There are in the Southern States thousands of ladies who were born to fortune; ladies, who, from their cradle, were accustomed to wealth, luxury and refinement. They lost their husbands on the blood-stained field of battle, and had their fortunes stripped from them by unbridled power, but we have not heard that they turned medics. We know many who have become teachers, governesses, instructors in music, and boarding house keepers, but not one who has turned beggar! They have not made a commodity of their woes, but like the pure, true, noble and brave women that they are, they are laboring, might and main, to support and educate their fatherless children, and rear up, for the coming years, a race of heroes who shall not dishonor the memory of their fathers. God will smile upon such noble and heroic efforts. The sons that these Spartan mothers are rearing, will yet add to their fathers' fame and the daughters they are training in the paths of purity, truth and gentleness, will give additional splendor to the glories of the coronet which sparkles upon the brows of Southern women.

A HORRIBLE FRAUD.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

There is no telling the ways that men, greedy for gain, will not avail themselves of to advance their fortunes, especially during and since the war, as men have been found willing and anxious to sell soul and conscience for a little filthy lucre. A few days since an incident occurred which very forcibly illustrates this. An Irishman was employed to dig up and remove some of the bodies of Union soldiers in the Wesleyan Cemetery of this city. In lifting the coffins he thought they seemed unusually hollow in their sound, and opening some of them found that no bodies had ever been placed in them at all, nothing but planks or square blocks of wood. The mystery to the honest Hibernian was great, but when it was told him that Union soldiers were buried by contract, the undertaker receiving so much per coffin, and that the bodies could be sold at a handsome profit to some medical college, the doubt was at once removed, and the avenue to a large fortune immediately disclosed. This was only one of the ways that the war made men rich.

WITH NOTHING TO DO.—What a strange anomaly in creation is a human being with nothing to do. The most insignificant object in nature becomes to him or her a source of envy; the birds sing in ecstasy of joy; the tiny flower hidden from all eyes sends forth its fragrance of happiness; the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished, and their life gushes forth in harmonious work. Oh, plant! oh, stream! here in man and woman are powers we never dreamed of—faculties divine, eternal; a head to think, but nothing to concentrate the thoughts; a hand to do, but no work done; talents unexercised, capacities undeveloped, a human life thrown away—wasted as water poured forth in the desert. Oh, birds and flowers! ye are gods in such mockery of life as this.

Gen. Sherman has the silver bull's-eye watch carried by Roger Sherman—Exchange.

Wonder if this is the only watch he has got that ever belonged to anybody else?—Lynchburg Republican.

A stingy husband threw all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying his wife always "gives them their own way."

"Poor things!" was her prompt reply; "it's all I have to give them."

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest, nephew. "I manage that easily enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."

Rev. W. R. Alger is writing a History of the Devil. We hope, for the Devil's sake, that Alger is not a loyal man. If he is, great injustice will be done to the character of the poor old Rebel.

PENDLETON FACTORY.

AT this place are now in complete running order. All the Wool offered will be carded into Rools of the best quality at short notice, at the following rates for cash:

All Wool, Plain and Mixed Rools, 12¢ per lb. Mixed Cotton and Wool Rools, 15¢ per lb. Bacon, Lard, Corn and Cotton will be taken at market rates in exchange for carding. Wool may be sent to the Factory from any points on the Railroads, through the agents, and the Rools delivered by them as soon as the Wool can be carded and returned.

AN ASSORTMENT OF COTTON YARN, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Will be kept on hand at the Factory, and customers supplied promptly, at as low figures as the market will justify.

Dealers will find it to their interest to give us a trial before buying elsewhere.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM PERRY & CO. Proprietors.

Oct. 9, 1867 17—17

NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Passengers conveyed to and from the Depots, free of charge.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
RON'T. HAMILTON, Sup't.
Oct 16, 1867 18 1y

PLANTER'S HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.
T. S. NICKERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Oct 16, 1867 18 1y

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE TOWN OF ANDERSON FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DAY DECEMBER, A. D. 1868.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That a Tax for the sums and in the manner hereinafter named, shall be raised and paid into the public Treasury of the said Town for the use and service thereof; that is to say:

On Real Estate.
Section 1. Twenty Cents on every hundred dollars of the value of all Real Estate situate, lying and being within the corporate limits of said Town, other than the real estate of churches and the Anderson Male Academy.

Sales of Goods, Wares, &c.
Sec. 2. Twenty Cents on every hundred dollars of the amount of all sales of goods, wares and merchandise made by any person or persons between the first day of January, 1867, and the first day of January, 1868.

Incomes.
Sec. 3. Twenty Cents for every hundred dollars of income arising from all franchise employments or fees; from the practice of the professions of the Law, Medicine and Dentistry; from the business of Daguerreotyping, Ambrotyping and Photography in said Town; and from all monies loaned at interest, and from dividends received on Bank or other stock.

Carriages, Omnibuses, &c.
Sec. 4. Two Dollars on each and every four-wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by two or more horses; one dollar and fifty cents on each and every one-horse carriage, barouche, gig, sulky and buggy kept for pleasure and not for hire; one dollar on each wagon drawn by more than two horses; seventy-five cents on each wagon drawn by two horses; fifty cents on each wagon drawn by one horse; the license tax on hacks, omnibuses and drays, drawn by two or more horses, kept or used for hire, shall be ten dollars on each; on all carriages drawn by two or more horses, five dollars each; and for all other vehicles on springs drawn by one horse, three dollars each; on each wagon drawn by two or more horses, two dollars and fifty cents; and on each one-horse wagon, one dollar and fifty cents.

Watches.
Sec. 5. One Dollar for each Gold Watch kept for private use; Fifty Cents for each Silver Watch, or watch of any other baser metal, kept for private use.

Road and Street Tax.
Sec. 5. Four Dollars per head for persons liable to road duty under the laws of this State, for commutation of the same from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 1st day of January, 1869. And if any person liable to this Tax shall fail or refuse to make payment by the time hereinafter specified, he shall be held liable to work on the streets of the Town for twelve days, or pay a fine of Twenty Dollars, in the discretion of Council.

Itinerant Traders & Auctioneers.
Sec. 7. Five Dollars a day by any Itinerant Trader or Auctioneer, offering for sale within the Town of Anderson any goods, wares and merchandise, at auction or otherwise, to be paid each day in advance; and every Itinerant Trader or Auctioneer so offering for sale any goods, wares and merchandise, at auction or otherwise, without having paid the above specified tax, shall be fined in the discretion of the Council for each day he may so offend. Provided, The provisions of this Section shall not be so construed as to apply to the ordinary dealers in Grain, Fruit, Potatoes, Tobacco, Poultry, Hens, Eggs, Earthenware, or other produce, or to manufacturers of like character. Also, Two Dollars on the hundred dollars of all fees and commissions received by each licensed auctioneer from the 1st day of January, 1867, to the 1st day of January, 1868: Provided, That this clause shall not include sales made by order of Court or process of law, or by Executors or Administrators.

Sec. 8. And be it further ordained, That the Taxes on Real Estate shall be paid according to the valuation made by the Town Assessor, and all other Taxes according to the Returns made on oath to the Clerk of Council.

Sec. 9. And be it further ordained, That all returns shall be made on or before the first day of February, 1868, and all Taxes shall be paid on or before the 1st day of March next, except the Taxes on Omnibuses, Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., kept for hire, which are required to be paid before such vehicles shall be allowed to run. And persons who shall fail to make their returns within the time specified, shall be assessed by the Clerk of Council; and if any person or persons shall fail, neglect or refuse to pay the amount of the taxes herein specified within the time specified, the Clerk of Council is hereby authorized and required to add one hundred per cent. to the amount of the Tax of the persons thus neglecting and refusing; and if the double Tax thus imposed is not paid within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to issue executions therefor immediately, and collect the same by due process of law.

Done and ratified under the corporate seal of the said Town of Anderson, this the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. SCOTT MURRAY, Intendant.
S. BECKLEY, Clerk.
Jan 15, 1868 30 3

Change of Schedule on the G. & C. Railroad.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" " " " " "	8.55 "
" " " " " "	10.35 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	3.30 p. m.
" " " " " "	5.15 "
" " " " " "	6.00 "
Leave Greenville at	6.00 a. m.
" " " " " "	6.45 "
" " " " " "	8.45 "
Arrive at Newberry at	1.25 p. m.
" " " " " "	2.00 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	5.00 "
" " " " " "	5.00 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted, connected with the up and down trains on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as follows:

Leave Newberry at	5.20 p. m.
" " " " " "	6.20 "
Arrive at Wallula at	8.00 "
Leave Wallula at	4.00 a. m.
" " " " " "	5.40 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.40 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.
JAMES O. MEREDITH, Gen. Sup't.
Dec 8, 1867

LAURENS RAILROAD.

Entirely New Schedule.
Office LAURENS RAILROAD, }
Laurens C. H., S. C., July 17, 1867. }

ON and after Monday next, 22d inst., the Trains will run over this Road as follows, until further notice.

Leave Laurens at 5 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Newberry at 11 o'clock.

Leave Newberry at 50 minutes after 12 o'clock, on Monday's, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with both train on the G. & C. Railroad at Helena Shops.

JOSEPH CREWS, Superintendent.
July 24, 1867 6

BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Anderson, S. C.
Oct 16, 1867 18

FISHER & LOWRANCE,

DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel,
Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils,
Window Glass,
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
MAIN ST., COLUMBIA S. C.
E. H. FISHER. R. N. LOWRANCE.
20 lbs. Molasses,
75 lbs. Sugars, A and C,
15 lbs. Cut Lard, Crushed and Powdered,
50 Bags Coffee,
Sugar-house Syrup,
Pickles, Teas, Soda Biscuit,
Sugar Crackers, &c., &c.

South Carolina Washing Machine.

We are the exclusive manufacturers of the above machine in this State. It is patented by a South Carolinian, and is the best machine in use.
Agents wanted throughout the State.

SHOT,

By ten bags or more, \$3.12 1/2 per bag, by
FISHER & LOWRANCE.

CORN WHISKEY,

Country Produce received and sold, and goods advanced on the same, provided the produce is not of perishable nature.

FISHER & LOWRANCE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 9, 1867 17

CHINA HALL.

WM. B. STANLEY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
China, Glass & Earthenware,
Silver-Plated Britannia and Japanned Ware.

TABLE CUTLERY, MIRRORS, GAS-FIXTURES, AND

House-Furnishing Goods Generally.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 9, 1867 17 2m

JAS. T. GARDINER & CO.,

WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants,
MCINTOSH STREET.

Augusta, - - - Georgia.
WILL give their personal attention to the Storage and sale of COTTON, and such other Produce as may be sent to them.

Cash Advances made on Produce in Store.
JAS. T. GARDINER. R. B. MORRIS.
Oct 9, 1867 17 6m

L. HAYNE LEWIS,

WITH
Johnston, Crews & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

41 Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A. S. JOHNSTON, J. M. BRAWLEY,
A. J. CREWS, A. S. J. PERRY.
Nov 27, 1867 24 1y

JOHN H. HOLMES,

Commission Merchant,
BOYCE & CO'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refers to Hon. GEO. A. TRENTON, ANDREW SIMMONS, President First National Bank, Charleston; F. S. HOLMES, President S. C. Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Dec 11, 1867 26 3m

CHISOLM & MILES,

Surgeons,
OFFICE—NO. 74 HASEL STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER their services for the treatment of all Surgical Affections—including all Diseases of the Eye.
J. J. CHISOLM, M. D. F. T. MILES, M. D.
Oct 9, 1867 17 6m

IMMIGRATION!

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish EUROPEAN LABORERS of every description, upon short notice and on favourable terms.
For terms and Circulars, apply to, or address,
JOSEPH H. OPPENHEIM,
No. 432 King, corner Hudson-street,
opposite Citadel Square, Charleston, S. C.
Nov 20, 1867 23 3m

J. B. E. SLOAN,

COTTON FACTOR
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOLICITS consignments of COTTON and other PRODUCE, and renders his services for the purchase of merchandise and family supplies.
Sept 25, 1867 15 2m

BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

12 Bales Gunny Bagging,
225 Coils Rope—best brands,
125 Kegs Old Dominion Nails—assorted,
For sale by
A. STEVENS,
Augusta, Geo.

August 28, 1867 11

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
S. M. JONES, Proprietor.
THIS Leading, Fashionable Hotel has been newly and elegantly furnished, and is now prepared to extend a Welcome to the traveling public.
Col. GEO. H. JONES, Chief Clerk.
Oct 9, 1867 17

Established 1845.

WM. H. TUTT,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer In
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Acids, Dye-Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, &c.,
264 Broad Street,
Augusta, - - - Georgia.

THE attention of Merchants, Physicians and Planters is invited to our Stock, which is one of the largest in the South, and every article guaranteed to be of the strictest purity.

Prices at a very slight advance on New York rates.
R. A. LAND, formerly of Newberry, may be found at this House.
Oct 9, 1867 17 2m

H. L. JEFFERS & CO.,

FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Charleston, S. C.

ON entering upon the business of the next season, we beg leave to return our thanks for the patronage so kindly extended to us since the opening of our business at the close of the war. With renewed energy we will continue to study the interest of our clients, confining ourselves as heretofore to a legitimate Commission business. Liberal advances will be made on Consignments, and careful attention paid to filling orders for Supplies.

Our patrons will be kept fully posted on the Markets, free of charge, by our Weekly Prices Current.
H. L. J. & Co.
Charleston, S. C., August 4, 1867. 9

BACON, LARD, CORN, MOLASSES, &c., &c.

19 HHDS. Clear Ribbed Sides,
5 Hhds. Clear Sides,
5 Casks Sugar Cured Hams,
150 Pkgs. Leaf Lard in barrels (whs. pails),
15 Hhds. Prime Muscovado Molasses,
19 Hhds. Chay-Molasses,
175 Sacks Prime White bread Corn,
75 Boxes Adamantine Candles.

With a full assortment of everything in the Grocery Line.
For sale at the lowest figures by
A. STEVENS,
Augusta, Geo.

Look to Your Interests!

HAVING had the entire power of the firms of Sullivan & Plonze, John F. Sloan & Co., and John T. Sloan & Co., assigned and transferred to me, all persons indebted to either of the above firms will save cost by settling soon, as I am compelled to sue, when I desire to do very much. The Books and Notes of Sullivan & Plonze are in the hands of Judge J. S. Murray. The Accounts and Notes of J. F. Sloan & Co. and John T. Sloan & Co., Pending in S. C., will very soon be placed in an officer's hands, at which time I will give notice.
N. K. SULLIVAN.
Feb 20, 1867 36

GEO. H. JONES,

Surgeon Dentist,
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the people of Anderson and surrounding country. He is prepared for Extracting Teeth, Filling Teeth, in the best style, Setting Teeth on Iron, Silks, Artificial Teeth in the latest and most improved plans, Mounting Teeth upon valuable base, Gold or Platinum—these are new and handsome.

All calls attended to at short notice, and all work warranted. Terms Cash at moderate prices. Office—Upstairs, over the old Enrolling Office. May 11, 1867 31

GREGG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.
Jorner Richardson and Tailor Streets
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 9, 1867 17